

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

VOL. 2.—NO. 39.

WILMINGTOM JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.

Two Dollars and fifty cents it paid in advance,
at the end of three months,
\$3.00
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address, \$11.00
Ten, do, do, do, 20.00
Twenty, do, do, do, 38.00

No attention paid to any order unless the money accompts it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

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Inserted in one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. YEARLY standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

Post Office, WILMINGTON.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M. and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12 P. M. every day.

FAVETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAVETTEVILLE MAIL by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robersons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12 P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

OSLOW COURT HOUSE, STUMP SOUND, and TOPSAIL MAIL is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

BENEFIC

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTOM, N. C.

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of WILMINGTOM and its vicinity, that she will execute the work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE, November 7, 1815.

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant.

NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
HILL & ARMSTRONG.

GILLESPE & ROBESON

Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
WILMINGTOM, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, 3 Wilmington, N. C.
R. W. Brown, Esq. 3
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey,
Richards, Bassett & Aborn, 3 New York
A. Richards, Esq.

June 27, 1845. 41-1f

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—WILMINGTOM, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTOM, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTOM, N. C.

General advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York.

September 21, 1844. 1-1f.

JOHN HALE,
Commission Merchant,
one door So. of Brown & Ross's, Water-st.
WILMINGTOM, N. C.

WILLIAM COORE,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
MISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTOM, N. C.

second door North of Market street, on the
wharf, up stairs.

April 17, 1846. 31

WHARFAGE.

NAVAL STORES or other produce will be received on Nutt's wharf at the regular
times. Vessels, Rafts, &c., laying at said wharf will be charged as above.

J. I. BRYAN.
April 10, 1846. 30-1f.

AND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed
and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

WILMINGTOM, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1846.

RALEIGH
Classical, Mathematical and Military
ACADEMY.

Classical Department: J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor.

Mathematical and Military Department: W. F. DISBROW,

Formerly of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

THE year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first of January, and the second Session on the first of July.

It is the design of the preceptor, that this Institution should not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For English and Mathematical Studies, per Session, \$15.00

For Latin, French, Spanish and Italian Language, per Session, \$20.00

The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of a lower Class, paying only for the Studies of the Class to which they belong.

Military Tactics taught to the Pupils, free of extra charge.

The design of the Military Department being to fit the Pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, not will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution or for any other purpose.

By an Act of the last Legislature, necessary arms and equipments are furnished by the State, but Parents who wish their children instructed in the Military Department, are required to provide them with the prescribed Uniform.

N. B.—Good board can be had in respectable families at \$8.00 per month, and a few Pupils will be taken as boarders, by the Principal of the Academy.

REFERENCES:

Hon. George E. Badger, Gen. Moye, Wm. H. Haywood, Charles L. Hinton, L. D. Henry, Wm. F. Collins, James B. Shepard, H. W. Husted, E. P. Guion, Esq. S.

As the above-named, gentlemen are well known in the State, I have given their names as references. They send their sons or wards to my school, and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.

J. M. L.

Raleigh, April 17, 1846. 31-11.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THIS SOCIETY will hold its future meetings, every Friday night in the Methodist Protestant Church, which will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, promptly, thro' the summer.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings through the summer in the school house at the Dry Pond, Portersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS.

AT the last term of the County Court of New Hanover, take this method of informing their country friends and Turpentine makers generally, that they are exactly ready to attend all Inspection with which they may be favored, both for town and country.

JOHN S. JAMES, P. M. WALKER.

RECENT IMPROVEMENT IN THE CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & CO., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying, that for half the money they will give double the light of any Oil or Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from \$1.50 to \$6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. HENRY NUTT.

Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12m

INSPECTION NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been re-appointed

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RECENT IMPROVEMENT IN THE CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY &

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, June 12, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES B. SHEPARD,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY CANDIDATES.
FOR THE SENATE,
WILLIAM S. ASHE.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
EDWARD D. HALL.

FOR SHERIFF,
OWEN PENNELL.

Mexican News.

We give up the greater portion of our space to-day to the accounts we have received from Mexico. We do this in order that our readers may be placed in possession of all the information we have received since our last publication, with regard to the war now waging between this country and that of Mexico. We believe we could fill our columns with nothing more interesting to our readers, for we are well aware that every item of intelligence from the seat of war is sought after with the greatest interest; therefore we must be exercised for our numerous extracts on the subject. Our government, it will be seen from an article copied from last Friday's Union, is making the most energetic exertions to bring the war to a speedy termination. Our forces in Mexico will, doubtless, in a short, or at least a reasonable time, dictate to Mexico a lasting and an honorable peace. If we are to infer from the tone of the Mexican journals, affairs in that ill-fated country are of a most gloomy nature. But we refer the reader to our extracts in another part of to-day's paper, for a more extended account of Mexican matters in general.

Rail Road Meeting.—We publish to-day, to the exclusion of other matter in type for this paper, the proceedings of an adjourned meeting of a portion of our citizens, on the subject of connecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road with the Rail Road of South Carolina. In our next issue, the Editor of this paper will give his views at length upon the subject. In the meantime, we will remark, that we are opposed to the Stat's taking ONE DOLLAR of stock.

Agreement to the requisition made upon North Carolina for volunteers to hold themselves in readiness to march to Mexico, and in compliance with Gov. Graham's proclamation to the same effect, the Militia of the 30th Regiment of N. C., will meet in this town to-day, for the purpose of forming a company of volunteers for the defence of their country. We have but little doubt there will be a plenty of stout hearts and willing minds to enlist in the patriotic call for volunteers, from the New Hanover division, to make up the remainder of the company already forming in this town. Let not New Hanover be behind her neighbors. It has the spirit let her shew it.

REPORT.
WILMINGTON, June 7, 1846.
The undersigned, delegates from the town of Wilmington, and from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, to attend a meeting at Sumterville, S. C., beg leave to report.

That at Sumterville, the site of the District Court of Sumter District, on Monday, the 1st inst., we participated in the deliberations of a very large, respectable and most enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of that district, where also were convened three gentlemen, as delegates from Darlington District, and Col. Gadsden, the President of the South Carolina Rail Road, who accompanied us from Charleston, by special invitation.

Our project of a Rail Road from this place to Fair Bluff, (62 miles) near the South Carolina line, thence to Sumterville, (70 miles) and thence to connect with the Camden and Gadsden Rail Road, now under contract, at a point near Manchester, (13 miles) was laid before the meeting, with its advantages to both States, and the unparallelled facilities for its construction, in a brief and appropriate address by Gov. Dudley. Addresses were also delivered by H. L. Holmes, Esq., Col. Gadsden, and Col. Moses, a gentleman of the bar, residing in Sumterville.

One of the delegates from Darlington District, all of which were in a spirit of zealous earnestness in the great project, aroused the assembled crowd, to connect with the Camden and Gadsden Rail Road, now under contract, at a point near Manchester, (13 miles) was laid before the meeting, with its advantages to both States, and the unparallelled facilities for its construction, in a brief and appropriate address by Gov. Dudley. Addresses were also delivered by H. L. Holmes, Esq., Col. Gadsden, and Col. Moses, a gentleman of the bar, residing in Sumterville.

The resolutions and proceedings of the meeting accompany this report, and we further respectfully submit, that nothing is now required but one energetic persevering effort on our part to complete the connexion, by Rail Road, with the South Carolina Rail Road, and bring to the improvement of our town and State, the vastly increased travel, freight and general business operations which must flow according to the dictates of his own mind:—

AN ACT CONCERNING A PENITENTIARY.
Whereas it is deemed proper and expedient to have a decisive expression of public opinion concerning the establishment of a Penitentiary in this State; and whereas such expression of public opinion should be passed upon a knowledge that the fund for such purpose must be raised by a direct tax: therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, the Sheriff or proper officer, in every County in the State, shall prepare a box for the reception of votes on the subject of a Penitentiary, under the same rules and regulation governing other elections, and every person entitled to vote for a member to the House of Commons shall be at liberty to vote for or against a Penitentiary.

Those voting for it shall deposit a ticket with the word "Penitentiary" thereon; and those voting against it, with the words "no Penitentiary" thereon; and the said Sheriff, or proper returning officer, shall make out two statements of the votes taken in his County for and against a Penitentiary; one of which he shall deposit in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, and the other he shall on or before the first day of October following, deliver to the Secretary of State, sealed up and endorsed thereon, "a statement of the votes taken in the County of" at the election held on the day of for and against a Penitentiary;" which returns the said Secretary of State shall lay before the ensuing General Assembly.

SEC. II. Be it further enacted. That the Clerk of the County Court, in every County, shall put up, in some conspicuous place in the Court House, a fair copy of this act.

SEC. III. Be it further enacted. That if any Sheriff or other returning officer shall neglect to make the returns aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered in the name and to the use of the State, on motion in the Superior Court of Law and Equity, in the County of Wake, ten days' previous notice, in writing, of such intended motion, being given to such officer by the Secretary of State; which motion it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to make; and proceed-

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting heartily concur with the respectable delegation from North Carolina, in their aspiration and effort for the promotion of the interests of the South.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty, of which the chairman of this meeting shall be chairman, be appointed, to take into consideration the measures necessary for the accomplishment of the grand

sympathy with the people, and foregoing his own predilections, in obedience to their wishes, he consents to run them in the councils of State. I have the best right to speak as I do of him, because I have had an intimate knowledge of his character for ten years past, and I know mine are the words of "soberness and truth." I was not only his schoolmate, but always enjoyed his most unreserved political sentiments, and have ever been honored by his friendship. If there was any error which he committed in his long and full course of Academic and Collegiate studies, in one of the best Colleges in the Union, it was that considerable portion of his time, which he took from his regular studies and gave to politics, in the advancement of Democratic principles. Then, as now, most of the students were Whigs, and he always stood up boldly and manfully, and battled year after year against almost overpowering Whig numbers.

Could the able and eloquent communications which, for a series of years have been published in the Raleigh Standard, from his pen, under different signatures, be collected and bound, they would form a Democratic text book of no little interest. Often, while at College, he midnight caught him preparing for some political debate the next day, or, perhaps, preparing for the press his last article; or, perchance, making ready to attend on the next day some Democratic mass meeting. In the campaign of 1840, he bore a noble part. Then, when the disastrous bad elder epidemic swept over the land, and Democrats of weaker nerves surrendered to the Whig fever, his voice was ever heard in the hottest and thickest of the fight, battling with increasing strength for the men and manners of the Democratic party. And since then, he has ever been the unwavering high-minded Democrat, who, if elected, as he doubtless will be, will carry out the Democratic principles fully, be a faithful guardian of the welfare of the people, and by his talents reflect new lustre upon the County of New Hanover.

AN OLD SCHOOLMATE.

Jun: 9th, 1846.

For the Journal.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, held at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening, June 10th, the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, David Reid, Dsq., who stated that the object of the meeting was to receive and act upon the report of the Delegates from the town of Wilmington, and from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, to the Rail Road meeting at Sumterville, S. C.

Mr. H. L. Holmes, one of the Delegates from the town, submitted the following report, which was read and accepted, together with the following copy of the proceeding of the meeting at Sumterville, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of this meeting:

REPORT.

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That at Sumterville, the site of the District Court of Sumter District, on Monday, the 1st inst., we participated in the deliberations of a very large, respectable and most enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of that district, where also were convened three gentlemen, as delegates from Darlington District, and Col. Gadsden, the President of the South Carolina Rail Road, who accompanied us from Charleston, by special invitation.

Our project of a Rail Road from this place to Fair Bluff, (62 miles) near the South Carolina line, thence to Sumterville, (70 miles) and thence to connect with the Camden and Gadsden Rail Road, now under contract, at a point near Manchester, (13 miles) was laid before the meeting, with its advantages to both States, and the unparallelled facilities for its construction, in a brief and appropriate address by Gov. Dudley. Addresses were also delivered by H. L. Holmes, Esq., Col. Gadsden, and Col. Moses, a gentleman of the bar, residing in Sumterville.

The resolutions and proceedings of the meeting accompany this report, and we further respectfully submit, that nothing is now required but one energetic persevering effort on our part to complete the connexion, by Rail Road, with the South Carolina Rail Road, and bring to the improvement of our town and State, the vastly increased travel, freight and general business operations which must flow according to the dictates of his own mind:—

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Whereas it is deemed proper and expedient to have a decisive expression of public opinion concerning the establishment of a Penitentiary in this State; and whereas such expression of public opinion should be passed upon a knowledge that the fund for such purpose must be raised by a direct tax: therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, the Sheriff or proper officer, in every County in the State, shall prepare a box for the reception of votes on the subject of a Penitentiary, under the same rules and regulation governing other elections, and every person entitled to vote for a member to the House of Commons shall be at liberty to vote for or against a Penitentiary.

Those voting for it shall deposit a ticket with the word "Penitentiary" thereon; and those voting against it, with the words "no Penitentiary" thereon; and the said Sheriff, or proper returning officer, shall make out two statements of the votes taken in his County for and against a Penitentiary; one of which he shall deposit in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, and the other he shall on or before the first day of October following, deliver to the Secretary of State, sealed up and endorsed thereon, "a statement of the votes taken in the County of" at the election held on the day of for and against a Penitentiary;" which returns the said Secretary of State shall lay before the ensuing General Assembly.

SEC. II. Be it further enacted. That the Clerk of the County Court, in every County, shall put up, in some conspicuous place in the Court House, a fair copy of this act.

SEC. III. Be it further enacted. That if any Sheriff or other returning officer shall neglect to make the returns aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered in the name and to the use of the State, on motion in the Superior Court of Law and Equity, in the County of Wake, ten days' previous notice, in writing, of such intended motion, being given to such officer by the Secretary of State; which motion it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to make; and proceed-

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting heartily concur with the respectable delegation from North Carolina, in their aspiration and effort for the promotion of the interests of the South.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty, of which the chairman of this meeting shall be chairman, be appointed, to take into consideration the measures necessary for the accomplishment of the grand

object in view, and to act on such measures when proposed.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the delegations from North Carolina and Darlington, for their efforts towards forwarding this patriotic and noble enterprise.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to Col. Gadsden for his attendance, and for his eloquent and patriotic remarks.

Resolved, That the Secretaries furnish the delegations from North Carolina and Darlington, and Col. Gadsden, each, with a copy of these resolutions.

Geo. W. Lee, *Secretary.*

A. C. Spain, *Secretary.*

On motion of Mr. T. D. Meares, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the committee heretofore appointed, be invested with full power to transact any business necessary for carrying out the views of this body, by a connection of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road with the South Carolina Rail Road, and to correspond with the committee of 20 appointed by the Sumterville meeting.

On motion of Gen. E. B. Dudley, it was

unanimously

Resolved, That a committee of three, consisting of Gen. A. McRae, and Messrs. Miles Costin, and O. G. Parsley, be appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of having a survey of the route made, and to direct and superintend the same.

On motion of W. Stringer, esq., it was

Resolved, That a committee of 10 be appointed to prepare memorials and circulate them throughout the State, for the purpose of having them signed by the citizens, to be laid before our next Legislature.

On motion of Mr. H. L. Holmes, it was

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this town, and that the Editors be requested to forward one copy of their papers to the committee at Sumterville.

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Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this town, and that the Editors be requested to forward one copy of their papers to the committee at Sumterville.

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still carrying on his hostile operations in the south part of the department of Mexico.

A report was in circulation that Gen. Paredes intended to leave the city of Mexico at the head of more troops to reinforce the army of the North.

The animosity existing against the Americans has been violently increased by the news of the two actions of the 8th and 9th ult.

The enormous forced loans which the Government had imposed upon the clergy, the latter had declared itself totally unable to meet. The metropolitan church was ordered to furnish a subsidy of \$80,000 per month, the church of Michoacan \$35,000,—of Puebla \$10,000,—of Guadalajara 20,000,—of Durango \$15,000, and of Oaxaca \$8,000. These great sums per month show that the President is determined to prosecute the war with energy; he will never be able to collect such loans.

Senor Gomez Farias, so well known here, has been arrested by the Government.

Gen. Almonte has made a formal resignation of his mission to France.

In regard to the report as to Paredes putting himself at the head of the army, El Republicano says it is uncertain whether he will repair to the Rio Grande or to Vera Cruz; but he will leave the capital as soon as Congress assembles.

Full accounts of the disastrous actions of the 8th and 9th had reached the capital, and appeared in the official journal. They are more accurate by far than Mexican bulletins, generally, and do credit to Arista. The news was received with profound regret, but with apparent determination to fight the war out.

They claim positively that the number of the killed and wounded on the part of the Americans was more considerable than that of the Mexicans. General Arista sets down the force of the Mexicans in the action of the 8th at 3000 men, and twelve pieces of artillery; our numbers are stated to have been 3000 men, or less, with great superiority in artillery.

The destruction by our artillery is represented to have been severe. Over three thousand and shots are said to have been fired at the Mexicans by our artillery, between 2 o'clock, P. M., and 7, in the evening, when the battle closed. The Mexicans in the same time, discharged seven hundred and fifty shots from their artillery. The Mexican loss on the 8th is set down at 352 killed, wounded and missing—and they claim to have retained possession of the field of battle.

We have not the description of the action of the 9th by Gen. Arista, as we had supposed in our haste, but we have by a journal friendly to him. His position is represented to have been gallantly forced notwithstanding the repeated charges of the Mexican cavalry, the last of which was headed by Arista in person, and during which they actually cut to pieces two entire companies of the Americans.

The loss of the Americans is still represented as superior to that of the Mexicans.

The papers make very patriotic appeals to all good citizens, to come up to the rescue of the country. Even El Republicano claims that "the President is making and will make new efforts, as great as the emergency requires."

It urges all to make the sacrifices which he demanded, and appeals to the Congress about to assemble, to sustain the war at every possible hazard. It recommends the putting aside of personal dissensions, and denounces those who would resort to foreign intervention to bring about a peace.

El Republicano praises Arista for the personal gallantry he displayed in action, and hopes yet to see his name associated with victories.

"The General who has fought valiantly with the foreign enemies of his country, has a solid title to the love of his fellow-citizens."

In regard to the loan attempted to be raised from the clergy of Mexico, we have the official letter of the Minister of the Treasury, Señor Iturbe, dated the 13th, before the news of the actions of the 8th and 9th could have been received. It sets forth the grievous necessity of money for the war, and urges the duty of the clergy to submit to the hardships forced upon all by the national calamities. He tells the Archbishop that the Government had appropriated all revenues which were mortgaged, suspending without exception, all payments to its creditors; that it withheld a fourth part of the salaries of all its employees; that all classes were called upon to make sacrifices, and the clergy must not be exempt. He then calls for a loan of \$2,400,000, payable in twelve monthly instalments, commencing the 30th June. The Archbishop is called upon to partition the loan among the various bodies of the clergy. On the 15th, the Archbishop replied, that he had summoned an ecclesiastical convention to meet that morning, before whom the matter would be laid; and that he would cooperate to the extent of his powers "in a war in which we are at stake the two precious objects of Mexicans, its independence and its religion."

The next we hear of the loan is an announcement in El Republicano, of the 21st, that the metropolitan churches could not contribute the \$80,000 a month allotted to them, as the total of their revenues will fall short of that sum. The same paper states that the collection of such sums as are assigned to the other churches is utterly impracticable, in the present ruined state of the tithes, and the general depreciation of ecclesiastical property.

This disappointment will prove, according to all accounts, very injurious to the Government. The wealth of the clergy had been relied upon as the ultimate resource of the Government in its emergencies. Whether the disappointment will be total, however, we are at little informed to pronounce. If it be, it will prove fatal to the administration of Paredes.

The garrison of Tepic had pronounced against the Government, but according to the Diario it had marched directly to Sinaloa, because the citizens of Tepic had refused to take part in the movement. Tepic is a town in Guadalajara, only a few miles from the port of San Blas. As the report of an insurrection at Mazatlan reached us at the same time as the action of the garrison at San Blas, we infer that the movement was a concerted one, and that a formidable rebellion may reasonably be expected in Sonora.

The disturbances in the South of Mexico are attributed by the different journals to different causes. According to some it is but a war of castes; according to others, the *grito* is for federalism and Santa Anna. Many have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the dissensions, and that they are of a very grave nature, there can be no doubt.

That it is connected with some general plan, which is degrees developing itself in those Departments of Mexico lying on the Pacific, we think is a reasonable conclusion. Of the nature of it, the Mexican papers leave us in the dark. The seizure of the armament which was destined for California was no doubt one of the ramifications of extensive combinations.

The papers of the 21st May, is announced the arrest of six eminent citizens of Mexico, with a view to an examination of their private correspondence by the Government.

The measure is denounced as a tyrannical one in itself, and particularly in a time when the Government should strive to conciliate the sympathies of all classes.

The papers of an earlier date contain the names of parties suspected and arrested, or ordered to be arrested

Intercepted correspondence of Alvarez had led to many of these arrests. We cannot pretend to give the names of the parties, but the number of them proves the extent of the dissatisfaction with the Administration.

Letters had been received in Mexico from Chihuahua, announcing that two American officers had presented themselves near a presidial garrison, seventy leagues from the city of Chihuahua, and having encountered a soldier of the garrison, they obtained from him a minute account of the force which was maintained there, and how many inhabitants and soldiers could be drawn from the Department to defend the city. Upon leaving him, they made him a gratuity, and announced that they would return in a few days with a strong force. We find these details in El Republicano.

La Voz de Michoacan says that Gen. Hernandez did actually attempt to revolutionize that Department, under orders from Gen. Alvarez, but that he failed, and was taken prisoner and sent to Mexico. The precious report was, that he was convinced of his error, and had voluntarily given in his adhesion to the Central Government.

El Diario Official, of the 13th of May, announces that Gen. Alvarez had embarked at Acapulco with the artillery of the Castle of San Diego, and sailed for some of the Republics of the South, with a view to sell the artillery. The announcement is made without comment.

The distinguished Gen. Almonte had stated that the movement of Alvarez was one which would give Paredes great difficulty—that he could not in fact put it down. The same paper states that Gen. Hernandez, who was implicated in the movement at Acapulco, has acknowledged his error and sought the inclemency of the Government.

Two of the small Mexican vessels of war, Guerrero and the Victoria, sail for the Alvarado on the 17th ult., and a third one on the following day. The rest of the Mexican navy were to be despatched at once up the Alvarado for safety.

Among the passengers who arrived at Vera Cruz on the 29th ult., from the capital was Don Luis Hargous.

The assembly of the Department of Mexico has voted to accord to the Supreme Government the monthly subsidy of \$30,000, commencing on the 1st of June inst. The loan was made on the petition of the Government.

Correspondence by the British steamers for Havana and Spain is required to be sealed by the Post Master and the English Council.

The duties on the cotton imported at Vera Cruz during the month of April reached the sum of \$160,760. The exportation of specie during the same time amounted to \$233,285.

The measures adopted by the new Secretary of the Treasury to obtain funds for the war are denounced as of the most arbitrary and iniquitous nature. The pay of the public employees was cut down, funds set apart for public creditors diverted, and like stringent measures adopted.

The theatres of the different cities have already come forward with benefits for the widows and orphans of the first victims of the war. The press is eloquent in praise of such benevolence.

We think the general tone of the public press of Mexico is more melancholy than we have before seen it. The military chieftains write long letters full of gasconade, but we doubt if the press is misled by them. They discuss with vigor the measures of the Government, and notwithstanding the severity of the recently enacted decree in regard to the press, they condemn all these measures while they justify the war. The spirit of the people appears to be aroused generally on the point of honor, but the tone of feeling is nevertheless desponding, save in the case of those in high military positions.

A letter from Tepic, dated the 25th April, says that Admiral Seymour, whose arrival at Mazatlan we have announced, is concentrating at that port a fleet which will consist of the Collingwood, of 80 guns; the America and Grampus, of 50 guns each; and seven other vessels of war of smaller class, but which will carry the total of the guns of that fleet up to 316 guns. The Admiral has besides four steamers at his disposal. The Mexicans argue from this large force that England is sure to declare war on the Oregon question. This idea has been a favorite one with them all along, and is certainly influencing their hopes of success in the war with us.

Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal.

CAMP AT MATAMORAS, MEXICO, §

May 25, 1846.

My Dear Sir:—Having seen many incorrect statements of the two actions of the 8th and 9th of May, between our army and the Mexican forces under Gen. Arista, and having been present on the two occasions, I will give a simple narrative of the principal incidents for your information and perhaps gratification.

On the morning of the 7th of May, the army under the immediate command of Gen. Taylor, marched from Point Isabel (Fort Polk,) with a large train of wagons with supplies and munitions of war for the relief of the Garrison at Fort Brown, (opposite Matamoras,) which was then besieged by Gen. Arista's army—the batteries at Matamoras having thrown into it showers of shot and shells for seven days.

On the morning of the 8th, about 12 o'clock, our reconnoitering officers reported the Mexican army drawn up in force on our line of march, a few miles in advance.

Our march was continued about two hours longer, when we came in full view of the enemy, at the distance of one and a half miles. The wagons were ordered to be packed for defence, and our line of battle was at the same moment formed and moved on to the attack.

The enemy had selected a strong position, with his right resting on a wood of small growth, and his left on a pond or marsh—his whole front being about two miles in extent, with a strong reserve of Infantry in his rear—1,800 Cavalry supporting his two flanks, and with three batteries of Artillery, drawn up at intervals along his line [marked by infantry]—a mounting in all to 13 guns. His whole force being more than 6,000 strong.

Our force consisted of five regiments of Infantry, (including the Artillery battalion,) two squadrons of Dragoons, two batteries of Light Artillery, (8 guns,) and two 18-pounds, which were being hauled to Fort Brown for its defence. Our strength of all arms was 2,000 men and officers—when we had advanced to within 1,200 yards of the enemy's line he opened with

his Artillery, which, however, fell short, but in a few minutes took effect. Our guns were soon put in battery, and returned his fire with rapidity, until darkness put an end to the carnage.

In about 30 minutes after the action commenced, the enemy's Cavalry (mostly Lancers,) with three guns, attempted to turn our right flank and fall upon our rear. The 5th Infantry and two guns from Ringgold's Battery were sent to repel this attack, which they did in a gallant manner with musket and canister shot, sending the Lancers back at a flying pace, without firing a shot, although they were heard to load their guns.

Being encumbered by our wagon train, and opposed by three times our own numbers, we could not, with safety, charge the enemy with our Infantry without exposing our supplies to an attack in rear, consequently the whole of this action, for four hours, was fought by the Artillery alone, (the short attack of the 5th Infantry excepted.) The burning of the Prairie caused by the blazes from our guns, hid the enemy from our view for about 30 minutes—during which there was a cessation of the cannonading, but it was soon discovered that he had again drawn up his line nearly at right angles with the original one. Our guns again thundered at him, which he replied to with spirit and much accuracy, and continued until night drew her sable mantle over the scene. We encamped, in order of battle, on a portion of the ground occupied by the enemy in the morning—he having fallen back two or three miles into the Chaparral.

We had three officers wounded, one (Major Ringgold) mortally, one very severely, and one slightly, and four men

discharged; total killed and wounded about 60. The loss of the enemy could not be accurately ascertained, but we buried nearly 200 of their dead the following morning. Their loss in killed and wounded is believed to be about 400.

The above is a glance at the "Battle of Palo Alto." On the morning of the 9th, our line of battle was again formed, when we discovered the enemy drawn up, two miles from us, at the edge of the Chaparral, with a front more than a mile longer than it appeared the day before. A council of war was called to decide whether we should fight the enemy at once, at the risk of our supplies, or entrench a camp for their protection, and then fight him. It was determined to fight first, and we accordingly advanced, but soon discovered the enemy was defiling by his left flank along the narrow road towards Fort Brown. Our column was formed and followed him about 7 miles, when we came upon his advance strongly posted in a ravine covered by thick Chaparral bushes, and to be approached only by this narrow road thro' this thicket. The Infantry in front was halted and the Horse Artillery battery, (late Ringgold's) was carried forward to open the attack upon the Mexican guns, which were strongly posted, blocking up the road.

This battery was moved forward very silently until within 200 yards of the enemy, and when he opened with his whole battery our guns were soon in battery, and after repeated discharges of grape he fell back precipitately into the ravine. Our Light Infantry opened its fire at the same moment with this battery, on both sides of the road, and continued to move forward gradually—the enemy falling back until he reached the ravine, when he attempted to make a bold stand—the action had been hotly contested for about 40 minutes, when a simultaneous charge of Cavalry and Infantry was ordered to capture the enemy's guns, which was promptly and nobly executed. Captain May, at the head of his squadron of Dragoons, and Col. McIntosh, with his regiment, (the 5th Infantry,) with a portion of the 8th, charged the enemy's guns at a run, sweeping all before them, and capturing several officers, (amongst which was Gen. De la Vega, who surrendered his sword to Capt. May,) and all the enemy's Artillery, amounting to nine guns. A small battery of three guns belonging to the Lancers was not in this action. At this moment our second battery of Artillery (Capt. Duncan's) came up, and both batteries then crossed the "Resaca de la Palma" at a gallop, and pursued the enemy to Fort Brown, or rather drove him in all directions from the road leading to that Fort. In this movement our batteries were strongly supported by a battalion of Light Infantry and a squadron of Dragoons—the Infantry following us closely, though we were at a gallop most of the way—halting repeatedly and scouring the thickets with canister shot.

One of the enemy's Infantry regiments from Tampico fought as bravely as any troops in the world, and with its Colonel, was mostly destroyed.

The loss of the enemy in the action of the 9th at Resaca de la Palmera, was more than 600 in killed and wounded—our loss did not exceed 200 in killed, wounded and missing. The total loss to the Mexicans in both actions, as reported by themselves, in killed, wounded, prisoners, missing and by desertion, was 3500, leaving them in Matamoras an Army of 4000 men, in a state of the most perfect panic, so much so, that when we crossed the river with two Regiments of Infantry, a Battery of Artillery, and a Squadron of Dragoons, on the 18th, we found the City of Matamoras deserted by all the troops, leaving behind them 400 poor wounded wrecks to our clemency. We found the wounded in the most horribly filthy condition you can well imagine, but the Medical Officers soon visited them by the General's order, and relieved their wants.

The bulk of the Army is now in camp near Matamoras, with a guard in the City. Large quantities of corn, ammunition, arms, &c., have been found in the public buildings, and of course appropriated to our use.

In the Hospitals at St. Joseph's Island and Point Isabel, there are some two hundred or more severely wounded soldiers,

who fought at "Palo Alto," and "Resaca de la Palma." Many, in fact most of them, have lost a limb—some an arm, and some a leg, and of course disabled for life. They can neither carry arms again

for defence of the Republic, nor can they earn a livelihood by their daily toil in other capacities.

Shall they be thrown friendless on the cold charities of the world. Will Congress longer hesitate to establish an asylum for old soldiers? Now is the time to be grateful for REAL services. Now is the time to establish the "Hospital of the Invalids."

Yours, very sincerely,

S. L. F.

From the Floridian.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We are much gratified to learn that our democratic brethren in North Carolina are now enabled to present an undivided front, in the gubernatorial election which takes place in August next.

We have hitherto understood that the light of democratic truth has been steadily shed upon the good people of the "Old North State." Notwithstanding this cheering assurance, we have been pained in hearing of the disunion which existed in the democratic ranks, owing to the rivalry of Messrs. Shepard and Leak, for the office of Governor of that State. With great magnanimity, and a proper appreciation of the importance of success in this crisis, these gentlemen have submitted their claims to the properly constituted organ of the party. On Monday, the 18th inst., James B. Shepard was re-nominated as the standard bearer of the democratic party in the approaching contest. Mr. Leak, in a very appropriate letter, immediately withdrew himself from the candidacy, and announced his determination to give a zealous support to the nominee. This evinces the right spirit. It is the course which all men, actuated by a reverence for principle, will adopt. The democratic motto is "principles not men." Judging from the tone of the press of both parties, Mr. Shepard is well fitted for the station which has been assigned him. The Standard says: "His speeches are characterized with stirring eloquence. To the warmth of a man deeply convinced of the importance of the truths he proclaims, he unites the canny determination of an enlightened judgment." Mr. Gales, the editor of the principal whig organ of the State, says: "Mr. Shepard is young and ardent, and will create an enthusiasm wherever he goes."

Our friends deserve success under such a leader. Union and harmony being properly restored, it only remains for them to will success, and the battle is already won.

Mr. Shepard is the brother of our estimable fellow-citizen, John S. Shepard, Esq.

From the North Carolina Standard.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION

Of the students of the Raleigh Military Academy, under J. M. Lovvior, Principal in the Classical department, and W. F. Drisnow, Principal in the department of Mathematics and Military Tactics.

The undersigned committee, attended the recent examination of the students of this Institution. The results of this examination were too marked to be withheld from the public. The uncommon proficiency of the students, and the high-qualifications of the Teachers, demand some tribute at the hands of the committee. The examination was not conducted after the usual routine employed on such occasions by a formulary of questions on particular parts of the studies, but it was conducted by some member of the committee in a way so discursive as to prove the understanding and progress of the students in the several branches of their studies. The result was of the most satisfactory kind to the committee, and as they believe, to all who were present. To give the details of this examination through all the various branches of study, English, Classical, Mathematical and Military, would be too tedious to the public and to the undersigned.

The committee feel themselves warranted in saying that the thorough manner in which all the branches of a regular English and Classical education are here taught, so as to prepare the students to enter the University of North Carolina or any College in the United States, commends the Institution to the public patronage.

The general discipline of the Institution, rendered more efficient by the Military drill, has had a marked effect in rendering the conduct of the students more manly and obedient than it could have been under the old systems of school discipline.

Of Mr. Lovvior it may be affirmed that he is a thorough scholar and teacher; that he possesses an ardent love and decided talent for his profession, carried out in a zealous devotion to all its duties and responsibilities.

Mr. Drisnow, the Instructor in Military Tactics according to the course of the West Point Military Academy, where he was educated, and also Instructor in Algebra and Mathematics, is a teacher of uncommon merit, which has been strongly evidenced in the skill and discipline of the students in their

REMOVAL.

CHARLES MARCIAL respectfully informs his old customers, friends and the public in general that he has removed to the Store on Water street, situated between the Stores occupied by Messrs. Sandford & Smith and Mr. C. D. Ellis, North of the Custom-house, where he has just received from New York, a general assortment of **SPRING GOODS**, consisting principally of Calicoes, from 5 cents to 25 cents per yard; French Muslins and Ginghams; ladies' Shawls and Handkerchiefs, of the latest styles; ladies' Bonnets, of the latest style and fashion, very cheap; silk and cotton Parasols and Umbrellas, of all descriptions. A complete assortment of Hosiery, &c., &c. A general assortment of Ready-made Clothing, cut in the late style and fashions, and of the best materials. Also, a large assortment of summer and spring stuffs for making every description of clothing.

A large assortment of HATS and CAPS, for spring and summer wear.

SHOES AND BOOTS, of every description.

A general assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTTLERY, together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement; all of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves; as he will sell his goods a little cheaper than such articles were ever offered in this market before either for cash or country produce.

Wilmington, April 10, 1846. 30

NOTICE.

NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WIN-

DOW GLASS, &c., &c. &c.

The subscriber has received at his OLD STAND, a full and complete assortment in the above line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his old customers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their support.

I am in daily expectation of receiving 250 oz. Sulph. Quinine, which I will sell during the summer at the lowest possible price. Also, a lot of Carpenter's Compound Extract Cinchonine, containing all the properties of Quinine at one third the price. The public may depend on their orders receiving prompt attention.

NOTE OF WATER.

Having fitted up my apparatus with all the late improvements, I will be prepared in a few days to open, and have no hesitation in saving from present facilities. I shall be able to prepare that delightful summer beverage in a style not to be surpassed by any Northern establishment. For the accommodation of LADIES, I will have the rear of my store neatly fitted up and kept exclusively for their benefit. Ladies will enter by the door on Front street, directly opposite Dr. DeRosset's office.

W.M. SHAW.

ICE AT RETAIL from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

April 10th, 1846.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| To Merchants and Traders | 31 | To Clergymen | 3 |
| To Clerks | 10 | To Physicians | 4 |
| To Agents | 4 | To Lawyers | 2 |
| To Brokers | 3 | To Mechanics | 2 |
| To Manufacturers | 2 | To Artists | 2 |
| To Booksellers and Publishers | 2 | To Supercargo | 2 |
| To Iron Masters | 1 | To Pres't of a Bank | 1 |
| To Dentist | 1 | To Cash'r of a Bank | 2 |
| To Teacher | 1 | To Gentlemen | 1 |
| To Grocers | 2 | To Ladies | 6 |
| | | 2 lives Insured | 90 |

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date, No. of Policies Issued, Gr. Rec'ts., Loss & Ex. Am't, Ins. January 1st \$16,000 \$12,650 \$2,522 30th \$19,397 \$3,315 158,272

Ins. since 1st \$127 \$67,220 \$10,901 \$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Secy. The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

NOTHIER Goods.

RECEIVED per schepmen Alarie and A. F. Thorn, and will be sold low for CASH, 7 dozen Plated Boston Sheets,

2 " Striped do do

2 " Summer Cravats,

Black and Fancy Ties,

3 " do Knots,

2 " French Silk Suspenders,

3 " Cotton under Shirts,

2 " White Linen Thread Gloves,

1 " colored do do do

4 " White Linen Hose,

2 " Colored do

3 " Black Indian Cravats,

1 " English do

2 " Charles Barr.

Ring off

WING to the large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING. I offer rare inducements to those in want of CLOTHING.

My stock is large, and embraces every article that is usually kept in a Clothing Store, all of which I offer at New York cost and charges, for CASH.

H. S. KELLY.

May 22, 1846] Market street.

For Sale.

10 HHD'S. Muscovado Sugar, 30 do Clarified do

20 do Trinidad Molasses,

60 bags Rio Coffee, 30 bags N. E. Rum,

10 casks small and broken Rice,

30 boxes extra and No. 1 Soap,

300 bushels Black Eye Peas.

Apply to BARRY & BRYANT.

Also, Daily Expected.

100 bales Eastern Hay,

100 bales No. 3 Mackerel,

May 15, 1846 B. & B.

Bates' Patent Shower Bath.

A FEW of these convenient portable Baths, just received. This Bath is seven feet in height, and occupies a space of only two square feet upon the floor. It is designed for chamber use, and makes a very pretty piece of furniture.

For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

May 29, 1846

FOR SALE.

300 BBL'S Black Eye Pease,

150 do Rico Douse.

May 22] by BARRY & BRYANT.

Glue and Varnish.

12 BRL'S. GLUE, and one half barrel COP-

PAL VARNISH. For sale by

M. 22] BARRY & BRYANT.

Fire Insurance.

THE subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg N. Y.

INSURANCE COMPANY,

are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandise in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

M13. [26-ly] KELLY & McCALEB.

Mackerel and Hay.

100 BBL'S. No. 3, Mackerel,

30 half bbl's do

40 bundles Eastern Hay. For sale by

May 8] BARRY & BRYANT.

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ICE AT RETAIL from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

April 10th, 1846.

NOTICE.

NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WIN-

DOW GLASS, &c., &c. &c.

The subscriber has received at his OLD STAND, a full and complete assortment in the above line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his old customers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their support.

I am in daily expectation of receiving 250 oz. Sulph. Quinine, which I will sell during the summer at the lowest possible price. Also, a lot of

Carpenter's Compound Extract Cinchonine,

containing all the properties of Quinine at one third the price. The public may depend on their orders receiving prompt attention.

NOTE OF WATER.

Having fitted up my apparatus with all the late improvements, I will be prepared in a few days to open, and have no hesitation in saving from present facilities. I shall be able to prepare that delightful summer beverage in a style not to be surpassed by any Northern establishment. For the accommoda-

tion of LADIES, I will have the rear of my store neatly fitted up and kept exclusively for their benefit. Ladies will enter by the door on Front street, directly opposite Dr. DeRosset's office.

W.M. SHAW.

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